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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
9	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
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11	THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, in their	No. C 07-04784 EMC	
12	capacities as Trustees of the LABORERS HEALTH AND WELFARE TRUST FUND))	
13	FOR NORTHERN CALIFORNIA; LABORERS VACATION-HOLIDAY TRUST)) PLAINTIFFS' MEMORANDUM OF	
14	FUND FOR NORTHERN CALIFORNIA; LABORERS PENSION TRUST FUND FOR) POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN CONTROL OF MOTION FOR	
15	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA; and LABORERS TRAINING AND RETRAINING TRUST	DEFAULT JUDGMENT	
16	FUND FOR NORTHERN CALIFORNIA,))	
17	Plaintiffs,	Date: August 20, 2008 Time: 10:30 a.m.	
) Judge: Honorable Edward M. Chen	
18	v.) Courtroom: C, 15th Floor)	
19	CHESTER L. NEAL, Individually and doing business as C.L. NEAL CONSTRUCTION,))	
20))	
21	Defendant.		
22			
23	I. <u>INTRO</u>	<u>DDUCTION</u>	
24	The motion will be brought pursuant to Rule 55(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil		
25	Procedure, and will be based on the following grounds set forth herein. Plaintiffs cannot determine		
26	whether Defendant has made prompt and correct payment of all fringe benefit contributions, and as		
27	a consequence, Plaintiffs have, with good cause, demanded that Defendant submit to an audit		

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pursuant to the respective collective bargaining agreements and Trust Agreements.

Defendant has failed, refused or neglected to allow the audit as requested or inspection of their books, records, papers, or reports in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreements. As a result of Defendant's refusal to submit to the audit, Plaintiffs are unable to ascertain the amount of damages, if any, the Defendant has caused the Trust Funds. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law. Furthermore, the individual Laborers who are the beneficiaries of the respective Trust Funds, particularly the Defendant's employees, are damaged thereby and also have no adequate remedy at law.

Plaintiffs are intended third party beneficiaries of the collective bargaining agreement, but Trust Fund contribution delinquencies are excluded from the arbitration provision of the agreement. Plaintiffs have complied with all conditions on their part to be performed under the terms of the applicable agreements.

The Plaintiffs filed suit for issuance of an injunction to conduct the audit and to obtain an award of the damages owed for delinquent contributions, liquidated damages, and interest for any contributions found due and owing, and attorneys' fees and costs on September 17, 2007.

The Defendant did not respond to the complaint; therefore, at the request of the Plaintiffs, default was entered against Defendant on February 21, 2008. Plaintiffs are entitled to a judgment that includes an injunction regarding the audit, and an order to pay all contributions found due and owing from the audit, plus liquidated damages and interest, and attorneys fees and costs.

STATEMENT OF RELEVANT FACTS

At all times material herein, Plaintiffs were Trustees of the Laborers Health and Welfare Trust Fund for Northern California, Laborers Vacation-Holiday Trust Fund for Northern California, Laborers Pension Trust Fund for Northern California, and Laborers Training and Retraining Trust Fund for Northern California (hereinafter "Trust Funds"). At all times material herein, each of the above-named Trust Funds was, and now is, an employee benefit plan created by a written Trust Agreement subject to and pursuant to section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act (hereinafter "LMRA"), 29 U.S.C. § 186, and a multiemployer employee benefit plan

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within the meaning of sections 3, 4, and 502 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (hereinafter "ERISA"), 29 U.S.C. §§ 1002, 1003, and 1132. The Board of Trustees administers each of the above-named Plaintiff Trust Funds, and may bring this action in the name of the Trust Funds pursuant to the express provisions of the Trust Agreements. Hagan Decl. ¶ 3.

At all times material herein, Defendant has been an employer within the meaning of Section 3(5) and Section 515 of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 1002(5), 1145, and an employer in an industry affecting commerce within the meaning of Section 301 of the LMRA, 29 U.S.C. § 185. At all relevant times, Defendant was signatory and bound to a written collective bargaining agreement with the Northern California District Council of Laborers (hereinafter "Union"), a labor organization within the meaning of section 301 of the LMRA, 29 U.S.C. § 185. Defendant became subject to all the terms and conditions of the Laborers Master Agreement (hereinafter "Master Agreement") by virtue of signing a Memorandum of Agreement (hereinafter "Memorandum Agreement") with the Union, which incorporated by reference the Master Agreement. Hagan Decl. ¶ 4; Master Agreement, Ex. A and Ex. B to Hagan Decl.; Memorandum Agreement, Ex. C to Hagan Decl.

By its terms, the Master Agreement binds Defendant to the Trust Agreements establishing each of the Plaintiff Trust Funds. Hagan Decl. ¶ 6; Trust Agreements, Ex. D to Hagan Decl. By signing the Master Agreement and Memorandum Agreement, Defendant agreed to the terms and conditions of these agreements. Defendant specifically promised to contribute and pay to the Trust Funds the hourly amounts required by the collective bargaining agreements for each hour paid for and/or worked by any of its employees who performed any work covered by said agreements, and that it would be subject to and bound by all of the terms, provisions and conditions of the Trust Agreements. Hagan Decl. ¶ 7; Master Agreement, Ex. A and Ex. B to Hagan Decl. at §§ 1B, 28A.

The Board of Trustees has, as one of its purposes, the obligation to ensure that contributions required to be made to the Trust Funds pursuant to the Master Agreement are fully and correctly made. The purposes of the respective Trust Funds are to provide health and welfare, vacation, pension and other benefits for Laborers on whose behalf contributions are made, and

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whose benefits are supported by such contributions, and to ensure that employers who are signatories to the Master Agreement comply with the terms of those agreements with respect to payments of contributions to the Trust Funds. Hagan Decl. ¶ 8.

The Trust Funds rely on employers' self-reporting and conduct audits to ensure the employers' compliance with their contributing obligations. Performing audits is one way the Trust Funds may determine if the employer is making full and prompt payment of required contributions pursuant to the Master Agreement and Trust Agreements. Hagan Decl. ¶ 9.

Section 7 of the Master Agreement provides that "Each Individual Employer, upon request of any Trust Fund specified in this Agreement, shall permit a Trust Fund Auditor to review any and all records relevant to the enforcement of the provisions of this Agreement pertaining to the Trust Funds." Hagan Decl. ¶ 10; Master Agreement, Ex. A and Ex. B to Hagan Decl. at § 7.

Section 28A of the Master Agreement provides

Any Individual Employer who is found to be delinquent as a result of an audit will pay and satisfy such delinquency with accrued interest and in addition pay liquidated damages. All delinquent contributions shall bear simple interest at the rate of one and one-half percent (1.5%) per month until receipt of payment. Subject to accounting verification, liquidated damages shall be assessed on delinquent contributions at a flat rate of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) per month to reflect the internal administrative costs incurred by the trust administrators in monitoring and tracking such late contributions.

Hagan Decl. ¶ 11; Master Agreement, Ex. A and Ex. B to Hagan Decl. at § 28A.

Article IV, section 9, of the Trust Agreement creating the Welfare Fund, Article VI, section 8, of the Trust Agreement creating the Vacation-Holiday Fund, Article IV, section 8, of the Trust Agreement creating the Pension Fund, and Article IV, section 8 of the Trust Agreement creating the Training Fund, each provide that:

Upon request in writing from the Board of Trustees, an Individual Employer will permit a Trust Fund Auditor to enter upon the premises of such Individual Employer during business hours, at a reasonable time or times, not less than two (2) working days after such request, and to examine and copy such books, records, papers, or reports of such Individual Employer as may be necessary to determine whether the Individual Employer is making full and prompt payment of all sums required to be paid by him to the Fund.

Hagan Decl. ¶ 12; Trust Agreements, Ex. D to Hagan Decl.

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In accordance with the above provisions of the Master Agreement and the Trust

Agreements, the Trust Funds demanded an audit of Defendant's records to determine if Defendant

made proper reporting to the Trust Funds. Since Defendant refused to comply with the Trust

Funds' audit demands, Plaintiffs filed suit on September 17, 2007to obtain an injunction for an

audit and to collect any contributions found due and owing from the audit, plus interest and

liquidated damages, and attorneys' fees and costs. Hagan Decl. ¶ 13.

Plaintiff Trust Funds served Defendant with the Summons and Complaint by substituted service under California Code of Civil Procedure section 415.20(b) on December 26, 2007, and mailed the Summons and Complaint to Defendant on January 9, 2008, for which service was deemed complete under CCP 415.20(b) on January 19, 2008. Plaintiff Trust Funds filed the Proof of Service Summons with the Court on January 16, 2008. Defendant failed to answer or otherwise respond to the Complaint. Consequently, at the request of the Plaintiffs, the Clerk entered default against Defendant on February 21, 2008. Zinnen Decl. ¶ 3.

The above-mentioned Agreements provide for the payment of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in connection with this matter due to Defendant's failure to allow the audit pursuant to those Agreements. Hagan Decl. ¶ 14; Trust Agreements, Ex. D to Hagan Decl. at Health and Welfare Trust Fund Art. IV, § 3; Pension Trust Fund Art. IV, § 3; Vacation-Holiday Trust Fund Art. III, § 6; and Training and Retraining Trust Fund Art. IV, § 3. In light of Defendants' failure to submit to an audit, the Trust Funds have incurred attorney's fees in the amount of \$5,156.25 and costs in the amount of \$557.60, for a total of \$5,713.85. Hagan Decl. ¶ 15; Zinnen Decl. ¶¶ 8, 10.

III. RELIEF REQUESTED

Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court enter a default judgment in favor of the Plaintiff Trust Fund against Defendant in which it is ordered that:

1. Defendant shall submit to a full audit by auditors the Plaintiffs will select, at the premises of Defendant, or the premises where its records are kept, during business hours, at a reasonable time or times, and to allow the auditors to examine and copy such books, records, papers, and reports of Defendant relevant to the enforcement of the Collective Bargaining

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Agreement or Trust Agreement, including but not limited to the following:

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Individual earning records (compensation); W-2 forms; 1096 and 1099 forms; reporting forms for all Trust Funds; State DE-3 tax reports; workers compensation insurance report; employee time cards; payroll journal;

quarterly payroll tax returns (form 941); check register and supporting cash voucher; Form 1120 - 1040 or partnership tax returns; general ledger - (portion relating to payroll audit);

- 2. Defendant shall forthwith cease its refusal to submit to an audit of its books, records, papers, and reports as the agreements to which they are bound require;
- 3. Upon completion of the audit, Defendant shall pay over to Plaintiffs such sums as shall be ascertained to be due from Defendant and interest on those sums;
 - 4. Defendant shall pay actual damages according to proof;
- 5. Defendant is permanently enjoined, for so long as it remains obligated to contribute to Plaintiffs Trust Funds, from failing, neglecting, or refusing to timely submit required monthly contributions reports and payments as the terms of the collective bargaining agreement, Trust Agreement, and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (hereinafter "ERISA") sections 502(a)(3), (g)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), (g)(2) require;
 - Defendant shall pay attorneys' fees and costs in the amount of \$5,713.85; 6.
 - 7. Such further relief as the Court deems just and proper; and
- 8. This Court retains jurisdiction of this matter to enforce the Order compelling an audit and payment of all amounts found due and owing.

IV. STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES

The Court must decide the following issues:

- 1. Must the Court order Defendant to produce the documents necessary for the Plaintiff Trust Funds to complete their audit, since the Trust Agreements require it to submit to the audit?
 - 2. Has Defendant breached his fiduciary duty to Plaintiffs?
- 3. If contributions are found due and owing from the audit, are Plaintiff Trust Funds entitled to interest and liquidated damages on those delinquent contributions?

PLAINTIFFS' MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT

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Are Plaintiffs entitled to attorneys' fees and costs related to this matter in the amount of \$5,713.85 pursuant to the terms of the Agreements and ERISA?

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V. ARGUMENT

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THE TRUST FUNDS HAVE A RIGHT TO COMPEL THE AUDIT AT ISSUE. A.

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Where a trust agreement, as here, gives Trustees of an employee benefit plan the right to audit an employer's books and records, it will be enforced. Central States Southeast and Southwest Areas Pension Fund v. Central Transport Inc., 472 US 559 (1985) Reh'g denied 473 U.S. 926 (1985); Santa Monica Culinary Welfare Fund v. Miramar Hotel Corp, 920 F.2d 1491 (9th Cir. 1990), cert. denied, 501 U.S. 1232 (1991).

The Trust Agreements governing the Trust Funds provide for an audit of the books and records of signatory employers so that the Funds may determine if the employer is making full and prompt payment of required contributions. Article IV, section 9, of the Trust Agreement creating the Welfare Fund, Article VI, section 8, of the Trust Agreement creating the Vacation-Holiday Fund, Article IV, section 8, of the Trust Agreement creating the Pension Fund, and Article IV, section 8 of the Trust Agreement creating the Training Fund, each provide that:

> Upon request in writing from the Board of Trustees, an Individual Employer will permit a Trust Fund Auditor to enter upon the premises of such Individual Employer during business hours, at a reasonable time or times, not less than two (2) working days after such request, and to examine and copy such books, records, papers, or reports of such Individual Employer as may be necessary to determine whether the Individual Employer is making full and prompt payment of all sums required to be paid by him to the Fund.

Hagan Decl. ¶ 12; Trust Agreements, Ex. D to Hagan Decl.

Unless this Court enjoins Defendant, the Defendant will continue to fail, neglect, or refuse to submit to an audit of books and records by the Trust Funds and thereby cause Plaintiffs irreparable harm for which there exists no adequate remedy at law.

В. DEFENDANT HAS BREACHED HIS FIDUCIARY DUTY TO PLAINTIFFS BY REFUSING TO ALLOW A FULL AUDIT.

Pursuant to the written agreements establishing the Laborers Trust Funds, Defendant has failed, neglected, or refused to allow Plaintiffs access to the records requested and needed to

1	determine the exact amount of fringe benefit contributions owed to the Trust Funds. Hagan Decl. ¶		
2	13. Defendant's neglect or refusal pursuant to the terms of the above-mentioned agreements		
3	constitutes a violation of ERISA section 515, 29 U.S.C. § 1145. Section 515 provides that:		
4	Every employer who is obligated to make contributions to a multi-employer		
5	plan under the terms of the plan or under the terms of a collectively bargained agreement shall, to the extent not inconsistent with the law, make such contributions in accordance with the terms and conditions of such plan		
6	or such agreement.		
7 8	Defendant, in agreeing to the terms and conditions of the aforementioned Trust		
	Agreements, assumed a fiduciary duty to Plaintiffs, which required Defendant to submit timely and		
9	accurate reports of hours worked or amounts due, together with payments to the Trust Funds.		
10	Defendant exercised control over any contributions due, which are assets of the Trust Funds, and		
11	Defendant was a fiduciary as defined by ERISA section 3(21), 29 U.S.C. § 1002(21).		
12	Thus, the actions of Defendant complained of herein constitute a violation of fiduciary		
13	duties as defined by ERISA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 1001, et seq. Unless this Court enjoins Defendant, the		
14	Defendant will continue to fail, neglect, or refuse to remit appropriate fringe benefit contributions		
15	to the Trust Funds and thereby cause Plaintiffs irreparable harm for which there exists no adequate		
16	remedy at law.		
17 18	C. IF THE AUDIT REVEALS THAT CONTRIBUTIONS ARE DUE AND OWING, DEFENDANT WILL BE LIABLE FOR LIQUIDATED DAMAGES AND INTEREST UNDER ERISA § 515 AND THE TRUST AGREEMENTS.		
19	Plaintiffs are entitled any unpaid contributions found due and owing from the audit.		
20	Additionally, Plaintiffs are entitled to interest, liquidated damages, expenses incurred in connection		
21 22	with delinquencies, reasonable attorney's fees and costs of the action pursuant to the Trust		
23	Agreements and ERISA. Section 502(g)(2) of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. Section 1132(g)(2) provides:		
24	In any action under this title by a fiduciary for or on behalf of a plan to enforce §515 in which a judgment in favor of the plan is awarded, <i>the court shall award the plan</i> –		
25	(A) the unpaid contributions,		
26	(B) interest on the unpaid contributions,		
27	(C) an amount equal to the greater of		
28	(c) an amount equal to the ground of		

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- (i) interest on the unpaid contributions, or
- liquidated damages provided for under the plan in an amount not (ii) in excess of 20 percent [...]
- reasonable attorney's fees and costs of the action, to be paid by the defendant, and
- (E) such other legal or equitable relief as the court deems appropriate. emphasis added).

Furthermore, where a trust agreement, as here, requires contributions on behalf of employees who performed covered work, it will be enforced. See Agthos v. Starlite Motel, 977 F.2d 1500 (3rd Cir. 1992); Benson v. Bowers Moving & Storage, Inc. 907 F.2d 310 (2nd Cir. 990). Determinations of the amounts due under the collective bargaining agreement requiring payments to third party beneficiary Trust Fund will be construed in favor of the funds. See Irwinn 7. Carpenters Health and Welfare Trust Fund for California, 745 F.2d 553, 555-557 (9th Cir. 984); Brick Masons Pension Trust v. Industrial Fence & Supply, Inc., 839 F.2d 1333 (9th Cir. 1988). With respect to liquidated damages owed under collective bargaining agreements, under federal common law, liquidated damages provisions, such as the one at hand, are enforceable and not void as a penalty. Idaho Plumbers v. United Mechanical Contractors, 875 F.2d 212, 216 (9th Cir. 1989); <u>United States v. Carter</u>, 353 U.S. 210 (1957).

Pursuant to the written agreements establishing the Laborers Trust Funds, Defendant agreed to pay contributions to the Trust Funds for every hour of covered work performed by their employees, as well as liquidated damages, interest, attorneys' fees, and related costs in the event such contributions were not timely paid. Hagan Decl. ¶¶ 7, 11, 14; Master Agreement, Ex. A and Ex. B to Hagan Decl. at § 28A; Trust Agreements, Ex. D to Hagan Decl. at Health and Welfare Trust Fund Art. IV, § 3; Pension Trust Fund Art. IV, § 3; Vacation-Holiday Trust Fund Art. III, § 6; and Training and Retraining Trust Fund Art. IV, § 3.

D. PLAINTIFFS ARE ENTITLED TO THEIR ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS.

The Trust Funds are entitled to a mandatory award of attorneys' fees under Section 502(g)(2) of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(2). Furthermore, because courts generally award Document 24

Filed 06/26/2008

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